

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE ON THE LUSITANIA ISSUE

Refuses to Guarantee Protection to American Passengers on Belligerent Ships— Situation Now at Crisis.

Washington.—Arrival of the press translation of the German note confirmed impressions which have been current in official quarters for several days that Germany would refuse to give the assurances asked for by the United States in her last note that the lives of Americans traveling the high seas on unarmed ships of any nationality be not endangered.

Another Issue Raised. The apparent restrictions placed by Germany on the use of American passenger ships, which are to be given complete immunity from interference only if they do not carry contraband, was regarded in many quarters as adding another to the many issues which have arisen over submarine warfare. Assumption of liability for the loss of Americans in the Lusitania tragedy was considered to have been wholly evaded by Germany, and the chief principle for which the United States announced that it would omit "no word or act" to see observed was viewed as having been lightly passed over.

To Hold Germany Responsible. What the course of the United States will be is problematical. Many of those in official quarters who have been familiar with Germany's proposals as outlined by Ambassador Gerard in the last few days are in favor of an emphatic assertion by the American Government that it intends to exercise the rights which it holds under international law, placing upon Germany the responsibility for any future violation that may cause a breach in friendly relations.

Many persons conversant with diplomatic precedents in the framing of notes believed that the next step of necessity would be an advance in the position of the United States, for having asked for assurances and failed to receive them, the field for further negotiation had been considerably narrowed and now requires some assertion of rights.

Berlin.—The text of the German note follows:

"Berlin, July 8. The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his Excellency Ambassador Gerard to the note of the 18th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war. The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

"Always" Humane. "The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany has always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Would Change International Law. "Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always zealous of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war.

"The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand-in-hand with the American Government on that occasion.

"If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government

how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all rights of neutrals.

North Sea War Area. "On November 2, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, by that actually blockading neutral coasts and ports contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine warfare England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

"On November 14, 1914, the English Premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1, England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Beers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation, with its women and children, or of relinquishing independence.

War "For Sake Of Peace." "While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaim war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intention of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

"With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all with its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these, its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

Blames Adversaries. "The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardy of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

Sparing Lusitania Would Have Endangered U-Boat. "If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough even after the torpedoing to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials (word omitted, possibly "disputed") this expectation. In addition, it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of ammunition would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of bread winners.

"In the spirit of friendship where with the German nation has been imbued toward the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens. The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

While the nation's population has been growing by leaps and bounds, so has the amount of money in circulation. The Treasury Department statement shows that on July 1 the per capita circulation was \$35.59, against \$34.53 on July 1, 1914. On July 1 there were in circulation \$3,585,140,626, against \$2,419,165,268 a year ago, and \$216,231,000 on January 1, 1879. The largest circulating medium is gold certificates, of which there are \$1,076,627,759. The amount of national bank notes in circulation is \$786,643,647.

Wants Distinguishing Marks.

"In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries. German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangement for the unimpeded passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

"In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above mentioned American steamers. U. S. Citizens Cannot Protect Ships Of Belligerents.

"The Imperial Government believes it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

"Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings.

"If however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of 'free and safe' passage for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical pre-conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

Asks Good Offices Of Wilson.

"The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime law. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

"Von Jagow."

HOLT'S BOMB WELL TIMED. When Steamer Arrived At Halifax, After Delay Due To Storm, Flames Had Reached Into Second Hold, But Danger Is Past.

Halifax, N. S.—A bomb placed aboard the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha probably while she lay at her pier in New York caused the explosion and fire at sea, in the opinion of the officers of the steamer which put in here for examination. The explosion occurred in No. 2 hold and was of terrific force, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. Those of the crew who were forward at the time were fairly stunned by the shock and two sailors were hurled into the air. Flames followed quickly and for two days and two nights the crew battled heroically to save the ship.

There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Erich Muenster, alias Frank Holt, or confederates, were responsible for the explosion, which occurred at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7, the date upon which Muenster predicted that some vessel of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed. The plans were frustrated by the fact that the weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward and so was separated by stout bulkheads from an enormous cargo of ammunition, which, with other inflammable munitions of war intended for the Allies, filled the after holds.

SWITZERLAND TO ISSUE LOAN.

Berne, Switzerland, via London.—The Swiss Government decided to issue a new loan of \$20,000,000 to cover the cost of mobilization. The loan will bear 4 1/2 per cent. interest and will be issued at 96 1/2.

CONVICTS TRIED TO SAVE HIM.

Murderer Of Policeman Hanged In West Virginia Penitentiary. Moundsville, W. Va.—Matt Jarrell, 28 years old, was hanged at the State Prison here for the murder of Silas Nance, town marshal of Eskdale. Before going to the gallows, Jarrell confessed the crime. Convicts in the penitentiary attempted to save Jarrell's life by collecting money among themselves with which to send an attorney to Charleston to plead with Gov. H. D. Hatfield, but the executive refused clemency.

ALLIES GAIN TIME BY RUSSIAN STAND

Check Given to Austrians Prevents German Offensive.

FOR A NEW CAMPAIGN

Attacks in Woevre, Heralded As General Movement, Cease—Assistance Sent Archduke Ferdinand In Southern Poland.

London.—The check which the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German General von Mackensen's army to the right has postponed, it is believed in military circles here, the threatened German offensive in the west and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive.

In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woevre, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general movement forward, have ceased and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counterattacks by infantry, which make little or no difference in the position of the opposing forces.

So far as the Germans are concerned, military observers assert they are bound to carry out their offensive against the Russians until there is some decisive engagement, such as the capture of the Lublin-Cholm railway, which, it is asserted, would have been in their hands before now if the Austrians advancing toward the city had not been driven back.

Reports from neutral sources are to the effect that to make good their efforts against the Russians the Germans are moving troops which were intended for the western front to the east. There is no confirmation of the reported Italian victory on the Corio plateau, but dispatches from Rome say the Italian troops are making good progress in their work of capturing the mountains around Trieste, which they hope to take before commencing the advance on the city itself, thus avoiding a bombardment of the town, which is largely inhabited by their compatriots.

British Regain Trenches.

Paris.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office: "In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches, where he had been able to maintain himself along a line which we originally took on July 8.

"To the north of the station at Souchez an enemy counter-attack, delayed during the night, was repulsed. "Upon other sections of the front violent cannonades are reported, in the region of Nieuport, in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine, in the forest of Lepretre, and near the Moncel bridge.

"One of our aviators sent a German aviator to earth in the neighborhood of Altkirch. He fell within sight of our lines."

Attacks Met At Souchez.

Berlin, via London.—The German Army headquarters staff gave out the following official statement: "North of Ypres the English repeated their attempts of July 6 to take possession of our position on the canal. The attack failed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

"Due north of Souchez, on the Abiahi, the French made an attack in the afternoon, which met with a German attack. The fighting continues. "A French attack on Fricourt, south of Albert, was easily repulsed. A trench captured from the enemy the night before last northwest of the Beausjour farm was lost on the following morning.

"Between Ailly and Apremont French hand-grenade assaults were successful. "In the forest of Lepretre an attack which was prepared for by heavy artillery fire broke down in front of our new positions. The enemy's loss was heavy. An assault upon our position southeast of Sondernach and southeast of Muenster was beaten off.

"Our airmen attacked station buildings at Gerardmer. "The situation is unchanged in the eastern theatre.

"In the southeastern theatre a local fight has taken place in the region south of Krasnostav (34 miles south of Lublin), which everywhere was in our favor."

TURKS BOMBARD ALLY CAMPS.

Constantinople, via London.—The following official statement was issued at the Turkish War Office: "Our Anadolou batteries, which had moved forward, successfully bombarded enemy camps at Teke Burun, on the frontier near Seddul Bahr and an infantry division which was advancing. A great fire broke out in the environs of Teke Burun."

HEROES OF EVERYDAY LIFE



GERMANS GIVE UP WEST AFRICA

Surrender Unconditionally to General Botha.

THE CAMPAIGN WAS BRIEF

Former Commander Of Boer Forces Leads the Operations Against German Southwest Africa and Achieves Success.

Pretoria, South Africa (via London).—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German Southwest Africa. The Germans surrendered unconditionally following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum which expired at 5 o'clock Thursday evening. With the exception of the necessary army of occupation the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

After suppressing the rebellion against British authority in the Union of South Africa, General Botha took command of British operations against German Southwest Africa and headed an invasion of that territory late in February. His operations were reported to be uniformly successful.

The forces under his command captured Olymbingue on May 4. Two days later it was announced that he had occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations after a march of 35 miles over a waterless waste, during which the troops suffered severely from heat, thirst and hunger.

The road to Windhoek, capital of the German territory, was opened by the occupation of Keetmanshop. Windhoek was taken May 13, after opposition on the part of the German forces. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the conquered territory. Reports from London recently have stated that the surrender of all the German forces was expected soon. British military experts have contended that General Botha has conducted a masterly campaign.

German Southwest Africa is located on the west coast of Africa, extending from the Orange River to the Cunene River, about 900 miles. It lies between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, extending eastward to the British sphere. The area is 322,450 square miles. The population is 79,556, chiefly Hotentots and bushmen. The European population in 1913 was 14,816, of whom 12,292 were Germans. The military force, including police, is given in the latest reports as 2,992.

HOLT TO BE BURIED IN DALLAS.

Widow Insists On Having His Grave In Her Home City.

Dallas, Texas.—Frank Holt will be buried in Dallas. This announcement was made by a local undertaking company. Holt's wife and father-in-law previously had planned to bury Holt at Ithaca, N. Y.—"My daughter first yielded to our wishes that the burial be in Ithaca, N. Y., so that she might be spared the ordeal of the funeral," said Mrs. Holt's father, the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, in making the announcement, "but later she insisted on Frank being buried here, where she expects to make her home."

U. S. CAVALRY FIRED UPON.

Supposed To Have Come From Mexican Raiders.

Brownsville, Texas.—Twelve or 14 shots were fired from ambush on United States cavalry troops a mile east of here. The bullets splattered overhead and around the horses' feet, but caused no injuries. No trace of the shooters, supposed to be Mexican raiders, has been found. The situation from raiders is rapidly getting more serious, and Brownsville has asked more Federal troops for protection.

"BAD BOYS" BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Nearly 20,000 inmates of English Reformatories Serve With Honor. London.—England's "bad boys"—nearly 20,000 of them—have become heroes in the trenches in Northern France. Figures given out here show that 19,649 former inmates of reformatories and industrial schools have served with honor in the army and navy since the war began, and that three have been awarded Victoria Crosses by King George for gallant conduct.

MANY LIVES LOST IN MID-WEST STORM

Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri Suffered.

PROPERTY LOSS \$3,000,000

Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Oklahoma, Iowa and Illinois Swept By Winds That Wrecked Buildings and Took a Heavy Death Toll.

TORNADO FATALITIES.

| Ohio. | Killed. | Injured. |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Cincinnati | 25 | 105 |
| Indiana. | | |
| Vincennes | 1 | 4 |
| Greencastle | 1 | 7 |
| Marionville | 1 | 5 |
| Missouri. | | |
| O'Fallon | 2 | 20 |
| Gilmore | 1 | 5 |
| Dardenne | 3 | 9 |
| Wentzville | 1 | 4 |

Total property loss and destruction to crops is estimated at about \$2,000,000.

Chicago.—According to latest figures nearly 50 persons perished in the tornado-like storm, originating in Western Missouri and sweeping through portions of Oklahoma, Iowa, Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The greatest damage appears to have been done in and around Cincinnati. Dispatches from that city say 35 are known to be dead. The total may go higher when all the devastated district is thoroughly searched.

Alarming reports to the effect that one or more towns in Missouri had been obliterated were not borne out by later dispatches. There was great destruction of property and crops were beaten into the ground, but the loss of life was scattered. St. Charles, Mo., was the chief sufferer in that State.

At Bedford, Ind., the storm took the form of a combination of hail, water-spout and tornado, and continued for an hour. About 15 houses were reduced to kindling. The five-room residence of Elmer Johnson was lifted and carried 75 feet. Johnson, his wife and four children were all badly injured. At Indian Springs the home of Clara Sanders was torn to fragments and two five-year-old children, twins, were killed. The family of Clem Owens was preparing to retire when the tornado lifted their home and scattered it over a radius of half a mile, and three members of the family were badly hurt.

AUSTRIANS SINK CRUISER.

Italian Armored Ship Amalfi Sent Down By Submarine.

Rome.—The Italian armored cruiser Amalfi has been torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic. Official announcement of the destruction of the warship was made by the Ministry of Marine. Almost all the crew were saved. The Amalfi carried 654 men.

The official announcement of the loss of the Amalfi follows: "While an Italian squadron was reconnoitering in the northern section of the Adriatic Sea an Austrian submarine torpedoed the cruiser Amalfi, which afterward sank. "Before leaving the ship the sailors cried: 'Long live Italy!'"

"The crew was almost wholly saved."

This is the hardest blow suffered by the Italian Navy in the war with Austria.

AFTER ACCOMPLICES OF HOLT.

Secret Service Men and Detectives Believe He Must Have Had Aid.

New York.—Secret Service men and detectives working on the Holt-Muenster case centered their efforts in the search for Holt's accomplices—if he had any. The thoroughness and wide scope of his work, they think, makes it seem almost certain that he had some aid.

U. S. TAKES WIRELESS.

German Plant Violated Neutrality and Is Seized. Washington.—Secretary Daniels announced he has sent Captain Bullard, head of the Government radio service, to take possession of the Sayville wireless station in the name of the United States. It was stated it would be run by the Government like the other similar stations under its control. Neutrality violations were given as the reason for the step.

THE ALABAMA IN GREAT DANGER

Fire Breaks Out on Battleship Close to Magazine.

MANY ABOARD AT TIME

Hour's Hard Work Required To Extinguish the Fire—Callers Quickly Husted Ashore.

Philadelphia.—Five hundred visitors were aboard the battleship Alabama, flagship of Rear-Admiral Helm, commander of the reserve fleet, at League Island Sunday afternoon, when fire was discovered under the forward turret of 13-inch guns and dangerously close to the magazines.

Immediately the reverberant sound of an alarm gong began booming through the big craft, whereat the crew divided itself, without undue excitement, into two parts, one-half fighting the flames and the other hustling the outsiders down the gang plank.

Fortunately (for there was enough gunpowder aboard the ship to blow her into smithereens) the fire was discovered by a Jack tar of the starboard watch before it had gained much headway. However, it took an hour of stiff work on the part of the sailors to subdue the flames, which at one time were so threatening that a squad of men were ordered to stand by and be ready to flood the magazines.

In an incredibly short time everybody but the crew were ashore, while those aboard, tense, perfectly conscious of the danger, fought the fire with a concentration and precision. Their efforts were directed by Lieut. W. C. McCracken, in command of the ship.

The smoke at first was so dense that the exact location of the flames was difficult to find. All the electrical currents in the vessel were shut off soon as the discovery was made, so that the firefighters would not be in danger of receiving shocks. The men used portable lights, crawling in and out of the manhole-like openings of the turret and working in shifts.

The Alabama only recently returned from patrol duty off the Virginia Capes and her magazines were loaded to the beam with ammunition. Rear-Admiral Helm was not aboard when the fire occurred, but upon returning and learning of the way the Jackies behaved he was quick to commend them.

LUSITANIA DESTROYER CAUGHT?

Boy Passenger On St. Paul Says Submarine Was Captured.

New York.—The German submarine which sank the Lusitania has been captured by the British in one of the English Channel nets and the officers and crew imprisoned.

This was the statement made by Charles Lewis, 15-year-old son of a partner in the firm of Lewis & Simmonds, of 581 Fifth avenue, who arrived with his aunt, Mrs. J. Simmonds, on the American liner St. Paul. Mrs. Simmonds corroborated the boy's story.

The crew were quietly placed in prison, and no mention was made of the capture, because the British Government feared an uprising of the people and a general public demand that the crew be hanged.

"The submarine was either the U-24 or the U-29, I can't remember which," said Lewis. "The officers after their capture admitted it was their boat which destroyed the Lusitania."

ALLIES LOSE 136 AIRCRAFT.

Majority Are Brought Down By Machine Gun Fire.

Berlin, June 28.—Occasionally an announcement is made that "an aviator of the enemy" has been shot down, but such reports do not give an adequate idea of the extent of the war on aeroplanes.

According to the German official figures, supplemented to some extent by foreign newspaper reports, the Germans, Austrians and Turks have the aircraft up to June 22. Of these the largest number, namely 57, were lost by the French. The English lost 47.

SHOT FOR COWARDICE.

Berlin Reports Execution Of Eight Russian Officers.

Berlin (wireless via Sayville).—It is reported from Riga—on the Gulf of Riga, Baltic Coast—that eight Russian officers, including one major and three non-commissioned officers, were court-martialed and shot on June 19 for cowardice displayed in the face of the enemy.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA IN PACT.

New Alliance Between Former Enemies Reported Near.

Honolulu.—A new alliance between Japan and Russia is reported by Tokio dispatches to local Japanese papers to be imminent. Advice received say that the reported alliance is nearly in final form.

TO HAVE BIG BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Governor Capper Invites All Children In Topeka.

Topeka, Kan.—Governor Capper will be 50 years old next Wednesday and has invited all children under 15 years in Topeka and Kansas to be his guests on that day at a monster birthday party. He has leased all the moving-picture theatres in Topeka for the day for the entertainment of his guests.

China has 5,352 postoffices.

OVER 100,000,000 IN U. S.

Population Increased 1,698,000 Last Year, Officials Estimate.

Washington.—The population of continental United States has passed the 100,000,000 mark. Estimates made by the United States Treasury Department place the number of inhabitants of the nation at 100,725,000. This was a gain of 142,000 for June. The increase for last year is estimated at 1,698,000.